#### ENGLAND.

Discussion of the Religious Question. London Correspondence of the Tribut London, Friday, Feb. 21, 1851.

Mesers. Greeley & McElrath : GENTLEMEN: In the report (neressarily very incomplete) that I have attempted to give to you of the present religious condition of this country, I have sought to show that the fraction of the Anglican Church, which is now denounced and persecuted as intimately allied with Rome in the very bosom of the English establishment, represents rather an effort to arrest the rapid progress of Papal Catholicism; that it was rather an effect than a cause of the re-action of opinion toward the Roman Church. The Roman Church being considered at once as the center of spiritual anthority, and as a faithful depository of a part of the religious tradition repudiated by Protestant

ism, and yet necessary to the wants of the soul! The Catholic reaction is a fact sui generis. This fact is developed not only by the direct action of the Roman Church, of its powerful organization, and of that irresistible force which belongs only to unity of faith and discipline, but by the spontaneous action of the human mind arriving at a more perfect self-consciousness, and discovering by reflection the unity and universality of its force and of its infirmity, the Catholicity, if I may so express it, of its power and of its weakness, so completely embraced in the instructions of the Church. This reaction is above all the effect, the rebound of the individual liberty, which, after miraculous efforts, has come, I will not say to be broken up, (for this result is not a fall, on the contrary it is an elevation,) but to recognize itself and to judge itself, according to its true value. Liberty, in its erratic and toilsome course, fruitful in shipwrecks and in teachings, has perceived that individual ism bore within itself, and even with a formidable vitality, all the evils, all the abuses, with wh the Papal organization had been reproached: that it had, on its own account, the same ambitions, the same aspirations, as those of the Church which proclaimed its unity, its universality, and its in-fallibility, those points which are completely iden-tical, and which mutually suppose each other. tical, and which mutually suppose each other. We cannot too strongly insist on the identity of these three terms.

The Catholic re-action in Europe dates from 1793, and even further back. It proceeded from the flames in which Servetus was burned by Calvin, from the blood shed by all parties, one after the other, during the French Revolution. It proceeded from the prisons, in which the representatives of new ideas were immured by Guizot,
Thiers, and others, as soon as these ideas went
beyond the circle of their personal horizon. It
proceeded from the dungeons, in which the philosophers and journalists have attempted to con-fine the labors of those who came after them, to continue and perfect their work-the Fouriers, the Saint Simons, and so many others.

The germs of a still more energetis development of this reaction are found in the proceedings with regard to Socialism since 1848. The persecution regard to Socialism since 1848. The persecution of the reforming Republicans by the national Republicans, the persecution of the Socialists by the Republicans, and the active warfare of which the advent of Socialism was the signal for each of the different sects,—all this has happened to illustrate those mysteries of human weakness of which Catholicism has the secret, and also the I do not say that Catholicism has the remedy for these evils at the present day. had not, three centuries ago, because at that time she was berself diseased, because health and vigor were on the side of those who were seeking new paths, and who, if they did not co ly discover them by themselves, have at erved to point them out to Catholicism, and cause nem to penetrate into her bosom. The Catholic re-action has advanced in London

and in all England, during the last few months, while the bigots and the fanatics of Protestant. ism have put forth their outcries and howlings in every meeting, while they have burned the Pope and Cardinals in effigy, while they have calumniated and outraged the convictions that were opposed to their own. by Lord John Russell's letter will turn against the bad elements of Protestantism. Protestantism, when it becomes intolerant commits sui-cide. It denies the principle which was the ground of its existence.

But I do not wish to come yet to these last considerations. There are other facts to speak of, in order to characterize the causes of the Catholic reaction. It was produced in Germany by the labors of the philosophers, especially by those of the historical school and of Ranke in particular. The historical school, born at Berlin, in the very

mind with the elements which were wanting to it, in order to appreciate the past. Now, the past of Europe, the past of Princes and of peoples, is not Protestantism only,—the past of Europe, the tradition of civilization, the great cathedrals, the great cultivated domains, the whole physical and spiritual elements of our social education, belong chiefly to Catholicism. It is fifteen cenurics against four.

And yet, in these last centuries, Catholicism

has produced its most extraordinary works—the Society of the Jesuits, among the rest. It has produced philosophers, thinkers, orators, and writers of the first order. To speak only of those whom I know, and whom I believe I know thoroughly, De Maistre and Bonald are among the

number of the most eminent and the most pro-found thinkers and philosophers.

By direct efforts of propagandism, by gradual reforms within its own bosom, by its great men and its great deeds, the Roman Catholic Church has maintained and even developed its power.

Still I maintain that external events, that t counter proofs of other doctrines, have done mor for Catholicism than she has done for herself. Go has reserved for modern times the greatest of his miracles, without speaking of those which he still The most direct cause, not of the Catholic reaction, but of its rapid expansion—would you know it in all its mysterious depth—is, I affirm, Socialism itself.

The center of this reaction has been and still is in France; but for several years past, its action has been communicated with great power to England. France, having pushed the theoretic and practical negation of the past to its last consequences, arrived more quickly at the extreme point, and has sooner experienced the reaction.

Is not Socialism, in its most essential principle, a reaction against individualism ? against scepticism? A reaction against all the contradictions, the vanities, and the short comings of modern science? A reaction against the errors of the human mind delived up to its own fau-

I know of no protestation more inexorable or more valid than the protestation of Fourier against philosophy, ethics, and political economy, against what he calls the uncertain sciences. There is no doubt that this protestation wished to conduct into a world altogether new, nor that this world, in certain relations, was altogether contrary to the tradition of humanity and to the doctrine of the Church which is its most faithful depository. But ost faithful depository. the organic principle of Fourier is notestablished, it will not be established as such, in spite of the inexhaustible treasures which the genuine restorer and constructors of the sacred order will be able to find in the book of this great man. Thus far the critical value of his labors has turned entirely to

the advantage of the philosophy of the Churc There is something far better against individualist liberalism, against philosophy, and political economy, than the labors of Charles Fourier and his School: I refer to the labors, the works, and the propagandism of St. Simon, and of the Saint Si

In 1832, an Association was formed in France, composed of several pupils of the Polytechnic School, of young men who had received the most complete education according to modern philoso-phy, of disciples of Voltaire, of Rousseau, of Capby, of disciples of Voltaire, of Rousseau, of Ca-banis, of Volney, of Helvetius, of Destutt de Tracy, and so forth. This Association inscribed on the walls of Paris on the 30th of July 1830 that no revolution could be effectual by itself, and that society could find peace, repose, and justice, only in the reconstruction of a new authority and a new religion. Atheists became priests of the new religion. Bankers became apostles of a doctrine of the revolution of the reconstruction of the new religion. of distribution contrary to the famous law of sup-ply and demand. At the time, when the Catholic priests were obliged to conceal themselves, on account of the unpopularity which affected the last year of the reign of Charles X, the St. Simonians proclaimed the necessity of a new religion, of a new dogma, of a new worship. They proclaimed its necessity, and attempted to embody it in an example. At bottom, nothing was more Catholic, than the principles of St. Simonism. But the system was not established. Its criticism obtained

no power sgainst philosophy and political economy. Catholicism took advantage of it.

In England, philosophy, criticism, active and practical revolution has not gone so far in the destruction of the past as among most of the other past as a property of the past as a property of Prance has not invaded Fagiand. The former revolution in England was neither so radical, nor so rationalistic as it was in France. But the Catholic reaction has had other causes in this country. The cries, the groans, the energetic action of oppressed Ireland, this living accusation of the inconsistencies of Protestantism, have remained as the gage on the part of the human mine and of civilization against the elements of Protestantism, that resemble the errors and the crimes which it has condemned in others. The union of Catholicism with the other sects in the cause of religious liberty, when the question turned on breaking the exclusive yoke of the Anglican Church, which was unable to maintain, in a Parliament composed of representatives of all doctrines and all communions, the exigencies of orthodoxy, except by force of law, has produced the singular spectacle which is now witnessed in the crisis called "Papal aggression," that is to say, the reclamations of the different fractions of Protestan ion against each other aiding the cause of which

these fractions are all the implacable adversaries.

A French writer has referred the Catholic reacpricats during the French Revolution. This cause is real, though secondary. The French Revolu-tion has exerted another influence far more powerfultoward the same end—the social applications of its principle, which the half way philosophers and half way Protestants have called its excesses, have produced the same effects on the English aristocracy that the democratic and anarchical doctrines of certain Socialist schools have produced

on the aristocracy of property.

When the critical spirit attacked the priestbood, it might have availed itself of the aid of a certain portion of the noblesse, who did not be-lieve in the rights attacked, and of a large portion of the industrial and commercial classes who could not perceive that the logical filiation of the principle of negation would sooner or later lead principle of negation would sounded to themselves. When the critical spirit passed from the priesthood to the Monarchy and the nobility, it had in its favor all the upstarts of property; when as in France, it arrived at Property and Capital, the eyes of all the established interests were opened; they are not only opened in the convulsed portions of Europe, but in England. The Catholic reaction, already in full develop-ment, is sustained by all the terror with which the principles of revolutionary Socialism have struck the hearts of property owners and mer-

The Catholic reaction since 1848 has attained a degree of intensity which it never had before, since the terrible epoch of 1793 and the dismal period of 1815.

To return directly to England, there were other causes inherent in the very nature of Protestantism, the dryness, acidity and perpetual negations of its thoology have wearied susceptible natures; the vices and hypocrisies of its formalist morality have disgusted honorable minds; the fluctuations, the controversies and the uncertainties of its sects have repelled and driven off substantial and up-

right intellects.

Then commenced in the bosom of the Anglican establishment, those "perversions," as they are called by the Protestants, which have carried back to Rome, the Oakleys, the Newmans, and so many others. The proselyting spirit of the Oratorins and the incessant political action of the Jesuits have exercised and continue to exercise a great

The Puseyites have been and still are a stonping place, a moderator in this reaction, which is so eminently formed by the novel ceremonies of the Catholic worship. The mystic dew of Catho the Catholic worship. The mystic dew of Catho-lic devotion has refreshed the souls that were dried up by negations, as the dew of nature refreshes the plants during the early coolness of the autumn that had been withered under the Sum

The impatient, absolute spirits have passed rapidly to Catholicism. They stopped for a short time in the Chapels of Anglo-Catholicism; this was their natural route. But, in this respect, there is no reproach to make to those who are called the Oxford Tractarians. Like all intermediate and transitorial positions, that of the Puseyites has for my own part, I do not say, that this is a danger. And why? Because I believe in the reconstruction of the Unity of the Church and not in its descriptions of unity are not yet realised.— We must wait for them, summon them, provoke them. So long as they are not realized, it would

be imprudent, it would be mischievous, to rush into the besom of Rome. This, in my opinion, is the true Providential validity of the protestation excited by the bold enterprise of the Roman Church on the Anglican Church. In this view, I consider, the revivification of Anglican Protestantism as a necessary fact, and I have already told you, as an expression of the I will examine in my next Providential will.

etter the intrinsic by Evangelical and Congregational Protestantism against the Roman Church and the Anglican Church. Yours faithfully, JULES LECHEVALIER.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

[Prepared for The Tribune ] -New books are plenty at London. Ruskin's Stones of Venice is out; the volume, which is only the first, has 21 plates beside wood cuts. The Pulszkys have three volumes of Tales and Tra ditions of Hungary. The exile of these Magyar nobles, noble in every sense, enriches English literature with a new order of romance. Mr. Horne's Dreamer and Worker is advertised, 2 vols. Two volumes of the Poems of Hartley Coleridge are published by Moxon, and his Essays and Marginalia promised. The United States and Cuba narrates eight years of Mr. J. Glanville Taylor's experience in those countries. The Siege of Damascus is a historical novel by James Nisbet. The Confessor is another novel, whether historical or not its title does not disclose. The Eve of the Deluge, however, claims that distinction. William Howitt has published Madam Dorrington of the Dene, the Story of a Life. Rose Douglass, the auto-biography of a minister's daughter, bears the name of no authorquery: Jane Eyre? Lewis Arundel, or the Railroad of Life, is a new serial by the author of Frank Farlegh. Mr. Wright's Narratives of Magic and Sorcery may, perhaps, contain a mixture of romance. The same is possibly the case with the Rovings in the Pacific ,by a merchant long resident in Tahiti. A Trip to Mexico is the ten months' journey of a tired lawyer. Mr. R. P. Gillies' Literary Veteran affords sketches and anec dotes of distinguished literary characters from 1794 to 1849. A book of military life in India is the Military Memoirs of Lieut. Col. Skinner. A second edition of Kugler's Schools of Painting in Italy is published by Murray. The same publisher advertises The Saxon in Ireland, or Rambles of an Englishman seeking for a settlement in the West; an Essay, by James Fergusson, on Ancient Assyrian and Persian Architecture, entitled The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored; also, Forty five, a Narrative of the Rebellion of 1745, by Lord Mahon: Christianity in Ceylon, by Sir Emerson Tennent; and A Voyage to the Mauritius and Back. Rev. J. P. Fletcher has a Narrative of a Two Years' Residence at Nineveh. Mr. Heneage Jesse appears with two volumes of Lonlon and its Celebritics, illustrated with plates. A Pilgrimage to the Land of My Fathers is by Rev Moses Margoliouth, a converted Hebrew. The Creed of Christendom, by William Rathebone Grey, is soon to appear; so is Local Self-Gov ernment and Centralization, by Toulmin Smith, and Nile Notes of a Traveler. This traveler we take to be our shrewd and poetic Howadji.

took place at Drury Lane on Monday, Feb. 24, in Macbeth. The house was crammed, and his re. ception appreciative. On Monday, the 1st inst., a public dinner was to be given him. Bulwer acting as chairman. He has purchased an estate in Dorsetshire, where he will reside.

-Mr. Macready's last appearance on the stage

-Sir John Cam Hobbouse has been made a peer by the title of Baron Broughton de Gyfford, in the County of Wilts. This was one of the last acts of the Russell Ministry.

-During the year 1850, 477 miles of new rail\* road were opened in England, 104 in Scotland,

and 44 in Ireland. -The number of bathers at the four cheap establishments in London already exceeds 1,155,000 and the number of women who have washed and dried the clothes of themselves and families amounts to no less than 215,000.

-By a recent return from the various fire insurance companies, the amount of property in London insured by them exceeds the enormous amount of one hundred and sixteen millions sterling.

-Mr. Duffy, of the Dublin Nation, is unwell, and has been ordered by his physicians to stop work for a time.

-A pamphlet has been published at Paris, from the pen of M. Edouard Lemoine, entitled The Ah. lication of Louis Philippe, recounted by himself. written after conversations with the ex-King at Claremont, where M. Lemoine visited him in October, 1849.

-The Library of the deceased Prof. Sarti was being sold at Rome when the Police came in and stopped the sale. Among his books were twenty one volumes of manuscript correspondence between the Governments of Home and Venice. from the time of Pope Paul Caraffa downwards. Monsignor Molsa, a great friend of the late Professor, knowing of these volumes, which were in cypher with their interpretations, hastened to tell Cardinal Antonelli, who dispatched orders just in time to save the secrets of the State from further divulgation.

-Signor Saulini, one of the first cameo cutters of Rome, has made for the great London exhibition, a magnificent head of Jupiter engraved on an Oriental onyx about three inches long, likewise a case containing twelve exquisitely finished shell cameos; five of the subjects are taken from Gibson's designs, five from those of Thorwaldsen, one from Raphael, and one from the antique.

-Dr. Channing's works, or rather selections from them, are in course of publication in the German language at Berlin. The series is to consist of 15 small volumes.

-An agent of the Shah of Persia is now at Vienna, to engage military officers for his master's service, and a physician to take charge of a med. ical school at Teheran.

-The stock jobbers of Lyons employ Swallows instead of Carrier pigeons to bring the prices of stocks from Paris. The Swallows are taken from their young, and maternal instinct urges them back, wearing a ribbon marked with the prices in question.

-The hens of Egypt now lay eggs for the Londoners. Thirteen casks were lately landed at Southampton from Alexandria.

-A singular instance of the mode in which judicial penalties are carried into effect in Prussia is announced in the Berlin papers. The editor of a Democratic journal was recently condemned to four months' imprisonment; but pleading ill health as an excuse for submitting to the penalty, it was decreed that he should be examined by the Medi cal Superintendent of Prisons, Dr. Casper, who made his report, whereupon it was decided that the condemned person should submit to a system of alternation of prison and freedom-that is, he is to go into and remain in jail four days, and then come out for eight days, and so on until the whole period of four months' imprisonment shall be made good.

-The Piedmontese Minister of the Interior proposes to reduce all national festivities in that kingdom to one solemn day, and to appoint the

zens to protest against the removal of the seat of

### CANADA.

Correspondence of the triume. TORONTO, Thursday, March 13. Yesterday the long talked of meeting of citi-

government to Quebec till it has been here a full term of four years, came off, the Mayor presiding, There was a good deal of denunciation of " French domination," but the rejection of an amendment to the address of the Governor General, proposed by a son of Chief Justice Robinson, and which declared that a premature removal would lead to a dissolution of the Union between the Provinces showed that the meeting was not prepared to menace separation even in the event of what they considered would be a breach of faith with Uppe Canada. There was, however, a good deal of dis-union feeling displayed. When the union was flected through the management of Lord Syden ham, there was a promise, on which Upper Can-ada relied, that the seat of Government should be within this Upper Province; but the act of union was silent on the question, inasmuch a it was considered that a Parliamentary enact ment on the subject would be an invasion of the Royal prerogative—it being the right of the Sovereign to hold Parliament where he thinks proper. Accordingly the seat of right of the Sovereign to hold Parlament where he thinks proper. Accordingly the seat of Government was fixed at Kingston, at the Union. Lord Sydenham was succeeded by Sir Charles Bagot, whom some have regarded as a weak man. at was under his administration and at the instigation of the French party that a correspondence was opened with the Home Government
with a view of having some city in Lower Canada selected as the sear of Government. That
correspondence, though asked for by the House of
Assembly, has to this day been withheld from the
public; and its contents can only be guessed at—
The result was the removal to Montreal; whence
the precipitate flight of the Government followad the violent destruction of the Parliament halid. ed the violent destruction of the Parliament buildings. Government then pledged itself to hold Parliament alternately in Toronto and Quebec for Parliament alternately in Toronto and Quebec for periods not exceeding four years. It is now proposed to move back to Quebec after being here two years. Upper Canadians object that this will be a breach of faith with them. It will andoubted-ly serve to weaken the feeble tie that now binds e two Provinces together. The object of the Home Government in bringing about the union was; to swamp the influence of the Gallic race of Lower Canada, whom they seem to have regarded as something like "natural enemies." It was ed as something like "natural enemies, thought that their supposed rebellious dispositions would be held in check by the loyalty of the Upper Canada Anglo Saxons and Celti ltic race of Lower Canada is destined to be absorbed in the more energetic races by which they are surrounded; but at present the Canadians hold the balance of political power, and can carry any measure they please, whether Upper Canada

The Government have at length recognized the claim of W. L. McKenzie for \$1,000, with in-terest, for services rendered to the public antece-

The Imperial Government has called for a list of the crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in the mother country, and which are still capitally punishable in Canada. They are piracy, rape, carnal knowledge of a girl under ten years of age, embezzlement by officers and clerks of the Post-Office. The British Statute, l Vic., c. 32, that abolished capital punishment for these offenses, exempted British North America from its provisions.

ance hotel in this city, at a cost of \$20.00 The announcement by a journal here that Sha-drach, the fugitive slave who escaped from Bos-ton, came to Toronto, was incorrect. He is in ton, came to Toronto, was incorrect. He is in Montreal, in company with several other recently arrived fugitives.

Discussions on the "higher law" are becoming

A movement is afoot here to erect a Temper

uite common in the newspapers here. The higher law finds much favor in this monarchical country.

Col Prince has brought an action of libel against

the London Free Press, for canvassing too closely his claims to a Judgeship—which he did not get.

The Montreal papers are dealing in mutual recriminations on the subject of the usual annual riot at the municipal elections in that city. Each party denounces the other as the cause of all the mischief the shooting into the crowd from win-dows, the free use of clabs, and the resulting broken limbs. Whoever may be to blame, there is no doubt that matters would have been worse

if the military had not been called out to restore

The Haldimand election contest goes on brisk-ly McKerzie is absent from the County just now, but will return to morrow, and next week hold a series of meetings throughout the County The Government party do not appear to have agreed upon a candidate yet, and the whole busitheir side of the question is at sixes and The writ for a new election has not The writ for a new electron says, erroret. The Hamilton Speciator says, erroret. neously, I think, "the Annexat onists are the most numerous" of any of the parties in the field. this be the case, they have no candidate at all

#### NICARAGUA.

The River Tiplinpa-The Lakes Disunited-Hot Springs-Scenery of the River-Lake Managua-Political Characters-Mosquitla-Climbing the Volcano of Telica-A Beautiful Valley-The Crater-View from the Summit-Curious Sulphur Springs-German Emigration-The Ocean High-

way. &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune. GRANADA DE NICARAGUA, Saturday, Feb. S. MESSES. EDITORS:-I trust you have received my letter written towards the end of December. Since then I have in some degree naturalized my self here, having made several journeys through the State of Nicaragua, which have considerably increased my knowledge of the country. The last of these excursions led me to Leon, the capital of the State, where I remained two weeks. On my return, I took a longer road in order to visit the stream which joins the two great Lakes-the Rio de Tipitapa-and its cascade, the Salto de Tipitopa. To my astonishment, however, I found no river, but only a rocky channel, filled with sepa. rate pools of standing water. I left the place with the opinion that during the dry season the river disappears, while in the rainy season it forms a considerable body of water, which, falling over a perpendicular wall of some twenty feet in height, and foaming further down a wild bed of rocks, between the thick foliage of its banks, would be a very picturesque object. I have since learned that the river has ceased to exist, for six years past, in consequence of an earthquake which occurred in the year 1844. It is therefore a geographical fact, which I have never seen stated, that there is no connection between the Lakes of Nicaragua and Leon or Managua.

Since this change, the latter lake appears to have shrunk from its former boundaries, and to be still slowly sinking. I perceived distinct traces of this fact as I rode along its shores between Matyares and Nagarote. Without doubt it has received a subterraneau outlet, which carries off more water than it receives from the small streams which descend from the mountains of Matagalpa and the rains of the wet season. This circumstance is unfavorable to the projected ship-canal; since, if the diminution of the shore should continue to increase, the canal would be next to an impossibility, there being no stream on the route sufficient to feed it.

In other respects the Salto is an interesting point. Above and below the rocky wall, over which the river formerly plunged, there are hot springs of various temperatures. Some gush up in the midst of the cold water, heating it to such a degree that the spring-head cannot be reached, as there is no boat, and the feet are unable to bear the heat at the distance of 15 to 20 paces. The pool of water at the foot of the rock, although of considerable size and very deep, filling a circular rocky caldron, is of the temperature of an ordinary warm bath. I was about to make use of the inviting opportunity, but noticed, just in time, several small lagardos, (alligators) hardly large enough to devour a man, but quite capable of sways emarkably in the warm waves. I therefore re stricted myself to taking a seat on a rock at the water's edge and splashing the flood over my head and shoulders, which had a most refreshing effect after a ride of 25 miles in the hot sun.

A strong boiling spring gushes out of the earth, at the edge of the rocky bed, about twenty feet above the level of the warm pool. It deposites white pebbles and sulphurous incrustations, while the air around has a strong smell of brimstone. The soil in its vicinity is hot. The water has a weak taste of sulphur, with a strong smack of the well-known fleshy flavor common to many hot springs. I drank it in large quantities, with most beneficial effect, and I consider it a valuable medicinal spring. In another place I found a spring of pure, crystal-clear, distilled water, which it was a luxury to drink. This place is also a rich field for the sportsman, Herons, cranes ducks, water hens of splendid plumage, and other birds, are found in immense quantities along the river-channel, while the woods and thickets on the banks abound with deer and other wild game I saw an iguana, nearly the length of a man perched on a high rock. Parrots and pigeons of all sorts fill every bough; the latter in incredible quantities. The wild turkey of Central America (called para, to distinguish it from the paron of Peru,) is found in small flocks in all parts of the rests, and its cry, even more horrible than that of the peacock, resounds every morning and eve-ning, between the croakings of the great red par-

rots, in all directions.

Lake Managua, with the group of lofty volcanoes which spring up on its Western shore, presents a magnificent scene. Nevertheless I am ful still. The finest view is that of the volcanoes from the shore of Matyares, or between that town and Nagarote. The island of Momotombito a cone covered with vegetation, lies just opposite to the abore. Behind it rises the majestic tombo, around whose summit plays occasionally a light wreath of smoke. On the left appear the hills of Las Pilas, at the opposite foot of which, on the side towards Leon. is the newly formed crater which Messrs. Squier and Livingston visited with some risk Further to the left rises the peak of Assososca, then that of Telies, which I ascended from Leon, and pale in the farthest distance the volcano Viejo, which is visible far out to sea, serving as a landmark to vessels approaching the harbor of Realejo.

My principal design in visiting Leon was to be-

come acquainted with the political characters of the country. The most capable of them all is General Munoz, with whom I had much intercourse. Next to him, I saw most of Dr. Juares a man of much influence and intelligence, who exhibits great interest in every branch of science. From the Commandante of Leon, Don Francisco Dias Zapata, I received very valuable informa tion concerning the mineral district of New Se govin, on the borders of Honduras and San Salva-for. 1 am also indebted to Don Nazario Escoto, for many facts in relation to the still more inter esting district of Matagalpa, the villages and hacierdas of which extend far into the region, claimed for the so-called King of Mosquitia by the English Government, with as much geographical ignorance as political pretension. Along the rivers of that region, which here flow through rich asvannas, there press themselves through mountain ranges, lie the palenques (villages) o different Indian communities, which have never beard of the existence of the ridiculous govern ment of Blewfields, but are in continual commu sication with the inhabitants of the pueblos and haciends of Mangalpa. A mountain chain which extends along the Caribbean Sea, dividing the savannas of the interior from the coast-land, is here the geographical as well as political boundary of the British policy; and where English maps show the colors of Mosquitia, the alcales, prefects and commandantes of the Nicaraguan Republic rule

From Leon, I made an excursion to the volcanic cone of Telica, which is said to be more easy of ascent than any other peak in the neighborhood. In fact, the road to the summit, which I should odge to be from 6,000 to 7,000 feet high, is more fatiguing than dangerous. I rode one evening to the village of Telica, which is two leagues distant from Leon. I mounted my horse the next morning at 4 o'clock, in company with a good guide and well provided with water and provisions. At first by moonlight and afterwards in the morning twilight, we rode, slowly ascending, through a thick forest. The path gradually became more steep and rough. As the forests disappeared, savannas followed, which, where they had been recently swept by fire, were clothed with a fresh and tender green. Manifold trees and shrubs, some without leaves, but gay with blossoms,

without hindrance, over the old Spanish settle-

formed park-like groups in the deep mountain meadows. One of these small, elevated valleys was ravishingly beautiful—It was surrounded by the highest at mmits, whose sides are covered with grass, out of which shoot the single stems of the w ne palm. (goyol,) while a little grove of this and w ne paim, (goyot,) while a little grove of this and other trees, mixed with shrubbery, stood in the lake of grass, six feet deep, which filled the bot-tom. The goyol palm furnishes, by tapping, a sweet cooling and healthy juice, which is somesimes drunk when fresh and sometimes when undergoing fermentation, under the name of chica-goyol. The nuts which depend from the crown in immense clusters, are about the size of small apples. They are a favorite food of cattle'and are sometimes eaten by the natives; they furnish an oil which is much finer than the cocos oil and is adapted to a variety of uses.

At last, high above, the grass grows scattered among sharp blocks of lava, which make the road toilsome and dangerous. At the limit of shrub-bery we left our horses and all our heavy equipments behind, and continued our journey on foot In an hour we had reached the summit and stood on the edge of a crater from 280 to 300 feet deep. We lowered ourselves with a rope down a perpendicular wall of rock, from 60 to 70 feet deep, and then clambered toward the center. The hot steam which here and there onzed from the damp and heated earth, and a great weakness which I lelt in consequence of a violent lit of vom-iting which seized me on the way, prevented me from penetrating into the lowest deep. There is enetrating into the lowest deep. Ther the crater is filled with fragments which have tumbled down from the side walls, so that, with the exception of some crystals of sulphur and sublimsted salts, no substance is to be found which I had not already picked up on the side of which I had not already picked up on the side of the mountain. It is a mass of black, porous lava, faced to a reddish brown on the outside from the effects of the weather, and sprinkled with small crystals of glassy feldspar. On the outside, near the summit, it is frequently raised into oven-shaped curves, with a laminar division of the strate, but conversity occurs in strata, but generally occurs in angular masses or flat cakes The whole mountain, like all the cones of this region, has been built up by the sses hurled from its depths. In the crater found a few small specimens of crystalline lime, and others of a remarkably hard variety of augite. Inside and deep down, there was a small bush, apparently a vaccinium, (whortleberry,) with panicles of beautiful white, hirsute, bell-shaped flowers, and some bunches of tasteless black berries.
On the upper edge of the crater I found an orchider, whose crimson spike of blossoms resembled some variaties of our German orchis. A small fir-tree stood rooted among the rocks near the summit; the other vegetation was grass and a few insignificant weeds.

The view from the summit is magnificent. Near

The view from the summit is magnificent. Near at hand is the whole group of volcanoes, from Momotombo to Viejo. Behind the former of these flashes the Lake of Managua, a great part of which is visible. Over and beyond it the land-scape is lost in the haze of distance. On the other hand, the eye wanders wide over the uncertain horizon of the Pacific against which are traced in sharp outline, the winding bays and headlands of the coast. You can trace its irregular line from the neighborhood of Realejo far to the south east, and overlook the isthmus between the Ocean and Lake Managua. To the north you have the long mourtain chain which sketches from the San Juan River, along the north eastern shores of Lakes Nicarsgua and Managua, through the districts of Chontaies, Matagaipa and Segovia, to the States of Honduras and San Salvader. At the foct of this chair, which is completely separated from the volcanic group of Momotombe, Telica and Viejo, rise a number of comical hills, some of them in the plain which extends from the north-western extremity of Lake Managua behind the volcanoes, toward the Gulf of Fonseca. Through this plain, the plain of Leon, Lake Managua and the Bay of Realejo, the volcanic group is made to resemble a mountain island. The whole view is a splendid picture of plain and mountain, covered with brilliant vegetan as far as the eye can reach the rich, cult plantations being scarcely discernible in the vast space. Here and there the shimmer of a sheet of

water enlivens the universal green. I reached the village in time to return to Leon the same exampler springs at the vious of this mountain—the Hebederos of San Jacinto and of Tisate. At the former place, a hot, insipid, reddish brown water, whose steam had an acrid, sulphureces flavor, boils up from the soil in numberless small holes. Through the spency of various metallic salts and oxides, the hot, soft clay exhibits all shades of white, yellow, brown, red green, blue and black, while the soil is crusted with sublimated sulphur and freed salts of differ ent kinds. At the latter place, a sort of ashy gray, boiling slime, or rather clay-broth, is burled nto the air from a small crater. has been formed of the same variegated earths two genuine chemical laboratories, where a num ber of processes are going on. In the clayey slime, penetrated with hot steam, sulpharic acids and gases, I found thousands of shining sulphur pyrites, which, according to all appearances, were

onstantly forming.

The number of German emigrants to this coun-The number of German emigrants to this country is continually on the increase. In Leon I met, as practising physician, already possessing the largest part of the practice of the city, Dr. Seydel of Saxony, who formerly resided in St. Louis, and with his son, a boy of about 13 years, made the journey through Mexico to California. He considers Nicaragua the most favored land of He considers Nicaragua the most ravored land of any he has yet seen, although he has traveled over the greater part of the United States. He in-tends purchasing a plantation, and carrying on the cultivation of sugar. Here in Granada, I found on my return Herr Wasmann, an excellent chemist and apothecary, who had just arrived. German mechanics, especially a few carpenters with their tools, would here find very profitable

In my next I shall probably have something to say to you about the 1sthmus between Nicaragua and San Juan del Sur, which, without doubt, will be the great highway of communication. San Juan, let me say to your readers, is not an inhabited place, but only a harbor, properly a double harbor, on the Pacific Ocean, exactly opposite to the city of Rivas or Nicaragus, on our Lake. The lathmus is there only 12 English miles in breadth and the land level. The engineers of the Canal Company have been working there and have not yet finished their survey. I will soon give you an account of my expeditions in the mining districts, together with some words about the relations of Eugrand and the United States toward Central America, the nasive population of the country, &c. &c. The present latter is quite long Yours, &c.

# CALIFORNIA.

Some Words about Land Titles and Squatters in California.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1851. Our correspondent commences with an account of the Mexican laws relating to Land Titles-which have already been fully discussed in The Tribune. He then goes on to

After the arrival of our patriotic military and naval officers it was found that there was no enemy to fight, and the best use they found for the employment of their leisure hours was in land speculation! A magistrate of the right string was an ! A magistrate of the right stripe was ap pointed by the military authorities in this city, and at Monterey—and to each of the American officers applying was given a 50 or 100 vara lot. These officers of a hostile force, in their petition wrote themselves citizens of California according to the proclamation of Com. Stockton, and residents of San Francisco, and prayed for the grant of a lot on which to build a house! Among these humble villagers or peasants (pucblanos.) I notice the name of Capt Jno A. Sutter, a resident of Sacramento, and also the name of John C. Frement. In this way these magistrates continued to distribute with a liberal hand to the rich and honorable, a charity that was especially set apart and reserved for the poor and friendless; and, as a matter of course, as these give away lots be come subjects of speculation, the magistrates all become rich. An illegaly or self-constituted town Council, under the inflaence of these speculators, passed a resolution annulling a provision of Mexican law, intended to prevent land speculation viz: that the grantee of a village lot should build upon his lot within a year. But grabbing is a game that has two sides to it, and the Preject of the District, not satisfied with the way in which the spoils were divided, set up a land distribution office on his own account, by the appointment of a Justice of the Peace for San Francisco in oppo-sition to the self-styled Ayuntamiento and Allots that had been before granted, but not im-proved within the year. These are what are called Colton grants, from the name of the Justice of the Peace. A squatter of the name of Hepburn having located on a valuable ranch in the valley of the San José Suñoi (Sunyoi) et al., vs. Hep-burn—in a very long, learned and labored opinion, written by Mr. Justice Bennett, (formerly of Buf. falo, New-York.) judgment is given for the squat-ter. One Wm. Fuiton, formerly of Avon, New-York, having bought a part of an unoccupied lot of Joseph T. Atwell, late of New-York, a Colton grantee, and being in the process of building a bouse was sued in ejectment by Lieut. Woodworth of the U.S. Navy, and a State Senator from Monterey. Mr. R. A. Wilson, Judge of the Sac-Monterey. Mr. R. A. Wilson, sugar ramento District, under the late administration, ramento District, under the late administration, ramento District, under the late administration, the defense in this case—judgment for defendent.
The grounds of defense in both these cases are substantially the same and the Spanish branch of the cases is embraced in the opinion in Sucol vs. Hepburn, which is too long for newspaper publication. The opinion in the case of Woodworther, Fulton and Hersch, is in the newspaper I send you. There is, of course, a tremendous fluttering among those sharks, who have put the city under an enermous ground rent, for the use and occupa-tion of land, which is declared by the highest tribunal of the State to be a part and parcel of the public domain of the United States.

A tremendous rush will now be made upon Congress to confirm all Spanish land claims, and the election of a United States Senator is to depend upon this question.

The Almaden Quick silver Mines, which now yield some \$300,000 a month are exactly in the same fix. What Congress will in its liberality do for the old Spaniards is a question of the future. But if California land operators should have in-fluence enough to procure a confirmation of all the valuable Agricultural lands in the hands of a few half civilized mixed bloods, and the speculators that operate through them, there will be more that operate through them, there will be more blood shed. Americans will not submit to it. All are willing that the old citizens and the first com-ers shall be liberally dealt with, even to the ex-tent of 640 acres, each in the fairest portions of the country, and no questions to be asked about ante-dated title papers, and one lot to each actual oc-cupant in a town, that has any kind of title pa-pers. But beyond that point even the power of Congress cannot go. I have seen one street fight. The man that I saw fire at the Mayor, with a rifle, was elected to the Legislature from Sacramento, and has been appointment Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. Yours, R.

The Season-City Lots-Building on the Wa. ter-Wages-Law-The Legislature-Land Titles-Farming-Wants of California-Mining-Gold in Quartz, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune. San Francisco, California, Friday, Jan. 51.

The weather for the past month has been more than delightful-somewhat like a western European Summer; and to call this the rainy season would be a libel, for we have scarcely had a drop of rain for a month past. The immense sand-hill on which this city is built is still continuing to improve its appearance, by the erection of numer. ous buildings upon its face, and since the late decision of the Supreme Court in regard to squatters' rights, and setting aside all the grants of "American Alcaldes," the rage for fencing in and inclosing all the idle lands of the city and suburbs is far ahead of what the gold fever used to be; every man is now looking for a lot upon which to settle. This has knocked speculators into a cocked hat. Those Alcaides assumed to them-selves large powers; they made grants under Mexican law, although the American authority was supreme, and by favor, affection, or other-wise, men have fallen into possession of the best lots in the city. Of course the consequence fol lows—some are millionaires and others are beg-gars. I know not of any right these self-constituted grantors could have, to dispose of Public Land, yet by reference to the records I find that grants without number hav; been thus made, on the mere petition of an individual. There have been several quarrels arising out of this late decision,

and likely to be more.

The finances of the city have become very much impaired of late—so much so, indeed that lew will trust them, and their officers are continually resigning. A large sale of city lots has taken place for the purpose of resuscitating the bankrupt treasury. The Commissioners of the Sinkrupt treasury that they are in debt \$1,000,000; rupt treasury. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund report that they are in debt \$1,000,000 however, the taxable property is set down at about \$20,000,000, and what with the continual improvements going on, their means must be soon

suple, provided honest men are at the head of affairs to make all things right.

San Francisco will soon be like Venice, for its wharves are continually stretching out and making encroachments upon the bay, and no sooner has the pile-driver been removed but the place is occupied with carpenters. A week after, if you pass that way, the place is choked up with a population, atores of every description opened, and what was a part of the briny deep becomes part of the great city. In the last few weeks business has been much depressed in the city, and sales continue to be made at ruinously low prices.

In consequence of the number of buildings

erected during the last Summer, there is no lack of habitations for the inhabitants. In fact, houses of habitations for the inhabitants. In fact, houses are to be let in every quarter, although rents have not come down to anything like a level. The rates of living also continue about the same. Laborers and Mechanics' wages have fallen at least one half from what they were about two months since, and I am certain there are hundreds of the latter class of persons idle. There seems to be no lack of provisions in the market, the supply is continually increasing too. We have now in operation in this city secen daily papers, among them Two Balances, one edited by Casserly of New-York, and the other by Bucklew of San Francisco. It is much to be questioned, however, whether they all get support. Public attention is directed toward the Capitol, for there is much wise legislation needed to make the crude and imperfect laws hastily passed last session intelli gible. The Courts are continually deciding against the Statutes, and setting them aside. In fact, in the absence of statutory provisions, recourse is had to the English common law, the civil law, and half barbarous Statutes of past centuries are brought in to sustain actions for rights or wrongs. And this opens a continual field for litigation, for

And this opens a continual field for litigation, for fraud and for oppression. I will give you an instance: The Constitution provides that a portion of the Homestead shall be exempt from execution; no provision is made by the Legislature to meet this, and the consequence is, that even the very bed upon which a man has to rest his head is not exempt from execution.

The following are the States of nativity of the members of the Legislature: Thorn, Field Brown, Richardson and Bennet, from New Yorki Baldwin and Saunders, Alabama; Lisle, Halls Kendrick, Welkins and Bodley, Kentucky; Bigler (the Speaker), Bradford and Lind, Pennsylvania; Campbell, Crane and Merritt, Virginia; McCandless and Carr, Tennessee; Robinson, Carnes. Candless and Carr, Tennessee; Robinson, Carnes, Yeiser and Stearns, Massachusetts; McCorkle, Yeiser and Stearns, assault of the Kellogg and McDousall, Obio; Moore, Florida; Murphy, Carolina; Wethered, Maryland; Cook, England; Covarrubias, Mexico; Pico, native California. A resolution has been made, calling agon Congress to grant lands to actual settlers; and other, calling upon Congress to make valid tites to grants made by Military Governors and dicaldes. It is only now they are finding out that mistakes. A bill has been reported, authorizing the issue of war bonds to an amount not exceeding \$300,000, to meet the expenses of Indian has tilties.

Farming operations on a large scale are being commenced generally throughout the State, and particularly in the Sacramento Valley; and it is doubtful whether the crops will be producted without moisture. If rain does not come, irrigitation results from the come in th tion must be used. The condition of the great part of the country is deplorable as regards title haps after a man sits down upon unaccopied land expending ten or twelve thousand dollars, land expending ten or twelve thousand dollars, some old Spaniard comes in and claims title in 60 or 80 leagues and disposesses the settle.

This is no common occurrence. What American would settle here under such circumstances! it is very wrong that Congress does not adjust these claims and according to the circumstances.

claims, and appoint a Commissioner quickly.

The necessity of a Mint here is quite apparent. The gold of California passes to a great extentout the country, while if it were coined here it would not only give the metal a higher value, but would be retained much longer and beneficially, as even by exchange it would be in our favor. It is a support to california in every pound of gold dust sent a way.

gold dust sent away.

Another important measure necessary for California is the establishment of Courts of Admirally fornia is the establishment of Courts of Admirally and of the United States. The amount of litigation in which vessels of foreign nations and even the court of t American versels are implicated is tremendent and yet there is no tribunal here to obtain a re-

Later accounts from the mines speak of the dress of wrong or enforcement of right.